NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be re-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth st. and Broad-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-Performances afternoon and evening.-Os HAND.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY BROTHER BILL AND OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PANTO

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. Negra Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c. Matinco at 25;

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL PAVILION, 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.-Labr

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 31, 1872.

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PROSPECT PARK RACES.—The spring meeting at the beautiful garden of Brooklyn has been a most brilliant success, and foreshadows the triumph of the grand event of the season at Jerome Park. On each day of the meeting the beauty and fashion of the City of Churches were present in gorgeous array. The attendance of delegations from several associations similar to the Prospect shows a generous spirit among turfmen and an earnest desire to make the noble sport a permanent institution in this country.

THE LOG OF THE SAFPHO shows a remarkable result in the late trip of this favorite vacht across the Atlantic. One day during the passage she encountered a gale of such formidable power that the captain said it was the heaviest he had ever met with in twenty-five years' experience. Yet the noble craft pulled through most nobly, and ran three hundred and eighteen miles that day, in spite of the storm. The run from Sandy Hook to Cowes was made in eighteen days and three hours. The English journals are already discussing the probabilities of a match between the Sappho and some of the old Country Craft. The saucy American boat will prove an ugly customer in a race if Mr. Douglas chooses to contend for fresh laurels.

THE HAWAITAN TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN .- The King of the Sandwich Islands, in his speech delivered on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Hawaiian Parliament, assured the legislators that the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, which had been sanctioned by the nobles and representatives previous to the prorogation, had failed in the American Senate, not having received the number of votes requisite for its perfection. His Majesty appeared, so far as we can divine royal sentiment by oral expression, to regret this termination of the international diplomacy. He consoled his hearers by the statement that he had concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the Emperor of Japan, and that he was about to terminate the treaty with France which was signed at Honolulu in the year 1857. The bearing of the imperial Polynesian policy is to leave the Parliament free to deal with the commercial tariff duties scale just as it pleases—a fact which should have been carefully considered by the American legislators before they nullified the treaty, and perhaps forced the authorities of the Hawaiian group to discriminate against our commercial interests and in favor of those of the Japanese and English.

The Ku Klux Enforcement Bill and "Log-Rolling" Legislation-"Let Us Have Peace."

The day for the adjournment of Congress re-

mains undecided on account of the conflict over the Ku Klux bill, as it is commonly called. The extreme radical supporters of the administration seem determined to carry this measure, and, therefore, wish to extend the session for the purpose of overcoming the opposition, while the democrate appear to be resolved to prevent it passing by using all the Congressional tactics within their power. In this the democrats are aided indirectly, if not directly, by some of the liberal republicans. The latter evidently want to avoid a vote directly on the question, as that would place them in the dilemma of either going against their party on an administration party measure and acting with the democrats, or of voting against their consciences and for what they believe to be wrong. Hence the refusal of the House of Representatives on Tuesday to suspend the rules to take up the Habeas Corpus Suspension or Ku Klux bill, and the failure of similar efforts on Wednesday under the lead of General Butler. The difficulty lies, consequently, in the House. In the Senate, where there is a large majority of extreme radicals, no great obstruction has been or could be offered to

such repressive and political legislation.

The republicans of the House, at least, being divided in opinion as to the policy of enlarging the provisions of the Enforcement act, the President, it seems, deems it proper to be reticent on the question. He defers, it is said, to Congress in this matter, as he did to the Senate the policy of agreeing to the supplement to the Washington Treaty. This is prudent on his part, in view of the split in the republican party and the approaching Presidential contest. Still, his friends in Congress being such ardent advocates of the amendatory Enforcement act, it is reasonable to presume he is in favor of that measure. But would it not be better for General Grant to intimate that this legislation is unnecessary? A hint from him to that effect would be sufficient to influence his friends in Congress. That favorite motto of his, "Let us have peace," might be well applied in this matter. Let him do what he can to promote peace in the republican party, but, above all, to cement peace and harmony between the different sections of the country. The repressive policy toward the South has been extended far enough-has, in fact, been continued too long. It keeps up ill feeling and retards the development of the Southern States. It is an injury to the whole country. It fosters corruption and the rule of plundering carpet-baggers and scalawags. If the President and his friends think this amendatory Enforcement act will serve them politically, by enabling them to control the votes of the Southern States, they will, probably, find that to be a mistake. What might be gained in that way would be more than counterbalanced by the unpopularity of the measure both in the North and South. The people of all sections want to see the supremacy of the civil law restored everywhere, amnesty and peace established, and the memory of our civil conflict obliterated. General Grant would gain more politically by a

liberal and forgiving policy than by repression.

The tactics of Congressmen in their efforts to force through this obnoxious measure are reprehensible. Indeed, tacking one measure on to another in order to carry such as are objectionable and could not be carried singly on their own merits is a custom that cannot be too severely condemned. The attempt of the Senate to introduce an entire Tariff bill by way of amendment to the House Tea and Coffee Duty Repeal bill was an instance, which caused bad blood on both sides. This, however, was d on a question of prerogat constitutional inability of the Senate to originate revenue-raising measures. Senator Sumner's perverse action in weighting the several amnesty bills with his civil rights measure as an amendment is another instance of this jockeying. From the rules under which these dissimilar bills would require to be voted on, so long as the amendment was kept there, it acted as a perfect snag to both every time they were considered. The sharp tactics of Senator Carpenter, however, defeated this 'log rolling," and the Senate, in Mr. Sumner's absence, was enabled, by an arrangement between both parties, to pass the House Amnesty bill with its two-thirds vote and give handsome majority to a modified Civil Rights bill. The latter bill, in company with the Ku Klux bill, passed on the same evening by the Senate, was thereupon sent to the House. Placed almost at the bottom of the House calendar, there was little hope of reaching them in the regular way before adjournment, and hence the resolution, resulting in the failure above referred to, of taking the bills from their regular order and putting them on their passage.

The Senate Committee on Southern Outrages, in its session on Wednesday morning. resolved that another piece of 'log-rolling" legislation should be attempted. The Ku Klux bill was to be reported yesterday to the Senate combined with the Civil Rights bill, in the hope that both measures, each by attracting its supporters, would secure a double triumph when the bill went to the House. Apart from the jockeying which certain parliamentary tacticians believe in as the complement of party management, and which has its defenders in every party, the determination of the Ku Klux Committee to couple these two bills in one vote is a piece of dodgery as indecent as it is illogical. The democrats of the House, incensed at this proceeding, have registered their determination to filibuster against all these bills, if necessary, until Monday next, the time set down for adjournment-a course for which, with its attendant waste of valuable time, they can scarcely be blamed, as an examination of the merits of the combined measures will prove.

The Ku Klux bill provides that the President shall have power at any time to suspend the writ of habeas corpus wherever he sees fit. It is a repressive measure for the South, and one whose use in time of an election, wherein the President will be himself a candidate, must be productive of the worst results. The policy of the wisest in the nation now tends toward winning the South to loyalty by measures of kindness gather than legalized oppression, and the effort to describe med into a love of the Union is looked on everywhere with increasing disfavor. If the President, armed with the card of Health on Wednesday it was vast powers, refrained altogether from using reported that the fresh cases of smallpox for

to engender and foster a fire of hate which, unhappily, needs no fanning. The effect of the amnesty in giving confide men of brains and capacity in the South to embark once more in the conduct of public affairs, would be negatived and stultified by the passage of this Ku Klux bill, which would leave them in little better position than electioneering in a huge jail yard, with the option of their political opponents to lock them up in the cells whenever they threatened to become dangerous to a radical majority at the polls. The position is mirrored in Swinburne' couplet: -

In the end, Thou hast made them bitter with the

This is not the broad, statesmanlike policy which will give back to the ravaged South its energy and tranquillity. The Civil Rights bill, giving to the negroes the right to travel and be lodged like other citizens, when they can pay for it, is a totally different measure, and one due to those who have been invested by the nation with the high rights of citizenship, and who now ask, in addition, only the rights of the men who are no more than their equals at the ballot box. It is a measure exending the privileges of a race, and has nothing in common with one which takes away the constitutional rights of citizens in particular localities. When Mr. Sumner connected it with the Amnesty bill he could at least say that the first was a high favor to ex-rebels and the second common justice to the loyal colored people, and that so far they were cognate In the present case it is nothing but the straits of an unscrupulous majority which lead to the "log-rolling" device, and we call on the House to defeat it, as a rebuke to the partisan trickery which dictates it.

Instead of the President assuming not to have a policy on the habeas corpus suspension proposition and leaving it to Congress, while it is well understood that his friends in that body act in accordance with his wishes, he ought to say at once that the act is unnecessary, and that he can execute existing laws without it. Whatever strength Mr. Greeley has as a Presidential candidate arises chiefly from his liberal course of late towards the South and his persistent demand for universal amnesty. Should the proposed amendatory Enforcement bill pass that would strengther still more General Grant's rival, and in the same degree would damage the prospect of the President. It would be good policy, therefore, for the President to forego the additional arbitrary power his friends in Congress want to give him, as well as a blessing to the South, and productive of harmony and a better feeling between the two sections of our common country. "Let us have peace" and an end of military government.

A Wild Scene in the Spanish Cortes and Retirement of the President.

The Spanish Cortes yesterday presented scene of wild confusion. In Biscay Marshal Serrano has thought it his duty to act leniently towards the insurgents who surrender to the royal army. Admiral Topete, the President of the Council, announced that the Ministry approved of the General's conduct. Zorrilla moved that a vote of censure be passed upon Surrano for daring so to act on his own responsibility. The motion of Zoreilla created considerable excitement in the Cortes. Admiral Topete had made a special request that members would not interpellate the government. In spite of this request Senor Martos insisted on questioning the government. The President of the Cortes declared that this action of the Deputy was a personal insult to himself, and, consequently, vacated the chair and retired from the Chamber. Excitement and confusion, culminating in general tumult, followed the retirement of the presiding officer. Madrid sympathized with the irritated condition of feeling which existed among the representatives. It was considered probable that Serrano, with the other Ministers who accepted positions in the new Cabinet, would resign office at an early moment. King Amadeus will, it is reported, insist on making Serrano Premier of the Council as a reward for his recent service in quelling the Carlist insurrectionary movement, and the most serious consequences are expected to ensue should be persevere in his intention. It is possible that Marshal Serrano may have acted too much on his own responsibility, but it is generally said. notwithstanding, that he acted wisely and well; but the knowledge of this fact does not by any means tend to improve the tone or avert the danger of a Spanish political crisis, which has been induced, to a very great extent, by the demoralizations which ensue from party strife.

Treaty-Making Relations Between th United States and the Navigator's Islands.

We are specially informed by correspondence from the Pacific that the treaty-making power of the United States has been exercised in a manner very beneficial to the commercial and marine interests of the American people by a representative servant of the republic with the King and chiefs of Navigator's Islands. Negotiations have been conducted and concluded between the captain of the United States ship Narragansett and His Excellency the native leader at Paga-Paga by which the use of a fine harbor and coaling station has been secured to our countrymen, besides the acquisition of a very valuable tract of land for purposes of American cultivation and The United States flag was floated over the territory, and a native commissioner despatched to Washington authorized to secure the formal ratification of the instrument. The wholesome effect and profitable consequences which must ensue from the exercise of this simple and summary mode of treatment of great international interests will serve to deal another heavy blow and great discouragement to the red-tape secret system of treaty making which is at present observed. The Treaty of Paga-Paga will no doubt be in full operation and bearing glorious fruits to the Union while our people are still being bothered about the Treaty of Washington, the Alabama claims and a renewal of arbitration in Geneva. The King and chiefs and statesmen of the Navigator's Islands are evidently noblemen by nature-men who go to the point directly and after a fashion which should make Granville and Fish blush for their hesitancies and their

SMALLPOX DYING OUT .- At the meeting of them, the moral effect would still be the the week ending May 25 were only sixty-seven. leader of the Catholic party, assumed the

As compared with the previous week ending. May 18, this is most encouraging news Let us hope that the vigilance of the committee will be continued, and that all signs of this most dreadful of diseases shall disappear from our midst.

The Soreheaded Soreheads at Steinway Hall-Free Traders on the Warpath.

The meeting at Steinway Hall last night, a report of which will be found in the HERALD to-day, is remarkable for nothing except the additional evidence it furnishes of the general breaking up of old party lines and of the disposition among the people to cast loose from all former political ties and to take an independent course of their own choosing in the pending Presidential contest. The principal parties in the movement the meeting was intended to inaugurate represent a sort of double extract of soreheadism, and represent little else. They were dissatisfied with Grant's administration, or professed to be so a short time ago, and joined the Liberal Conventionists at Cincinnati with the alleged object of making a general reform in the government—a reform in the civil service, in the revenue system, in foreign relations, in amnesty, civil rights, and Heaven knows what besides. When they got to Cincinnati, however, their reform dwindled down to a single idea; they desired a free-trade platform, with free-trade candidates upon it, and were willing to abandon all the rest. As they could not obtain this their soreheadedness became aggravated, and they bolted from the bolters, resolved to make the best bargain they could elsewhere. Immediately upon Greeley's nomination they repudiated the action of the Convention, in which they had taken an active part, and they now profess their intention to put new candidates into the field, representing their own single pet principle-entire free trade. They went to Cincinnati satisfied to abide by the action of the Convention, provided the Convention acted as they desired. Beaten there, they turn their faces towards Baltimore, and as they will fare no better among the democrats they will settle down like sensible men at last, and vote for General Grant, who is a free trader at heart and a sound, sensible Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Simon Sterne and his associates will find it difficult to persuade the people of the United States to elect a Presidential candidate upon their one idea, although that unsuccessful reformer assures us that free trade was first agitated by the Almighty when He laid down the platform "Thou shalt not steal." There are other issues at stake just now besides the tariff; and, moreover, the country is not prepared to accept the doctrine that the Executive is to use his power and influence to control the action of Congress on that or any other purely legislative question. Executive interference with matters not coming within the President's legitimate province has formed one of the most persistent charges brought by the soreheads against General Grant, and yet these consistent free traders, who declaim against Grant, insist that their Presidential candidate shall stand pledged to use all the force of the federal administration to secure the triumph of their favorite principle, the failure or success of which depends wholly on the legislative branch of the government. We imagine, however, that their first difficulty would be to induce any person to accept a place on the ticket they de sire to put into the field. Their candidate would stand about an equal chance of success with the straight-out copperhead nominee promised us by Daniel Webster Voorbees The truth is, there will only be two live tickets in the field in November-those headed by General Grant and Farmer Greeley. The democracy may do what they and so may the traders; the people will array themselves under the banners of the two real candidates. and no outside nominations would command a hundred thousand votes in the whole Union. The men who are opposed to Greeley will vote for Grant, and the most manly and courageous thing Voorhees and the free traders can do is to declare at once boldly in favor of the soldier candidate. This is what they mean, and this is what they should say. The Baltimore Convention may, and probably will, endorse Greeley, but it cannot bind the democracy to vote for him. The masses will act for themselves, and will bolt Baltimore as the liberals have bolted Philadelphia. Of the democratic rank and file, under the lead of the New York organ in this city and Voorhees in the West, two-thirds will vote for President Grant's re-election, and the rest will give their ballots to Farmer Greeley. To talk of any other nominations is absurd. If the free traders are to have a candidate of their Town we may as well have as many in the field as there are issues to be met-a distinct representative for each. If they must nominate a ticket they had better unite with the Woodhull party, who are practically in favor of free trade, and thus make at least a respectable display at the polls. It is time all these side shows should close and allow the circus to commence. Let us have no more talk of separate candidates, but let all such democrats and disaffected republicans as prefer Grant to Greeley declare their sentiments boldly and take their place in the ranks led by the Hero of the Wilderness. They will find the solid commercial and financial strength of the country with them, and will have the satisfaction of fighting on the winning

Prince Bismarck and the Holy Sce.

The rejection of Cardinal Höhenlohe as the epresentative of Germany at the Holy See by the Pope has created quite a stir throughout the lately consolidated German empire. Prince Bismarck is particularly perplexed about the matter, and cannot regard it otherwise than the snub direct. The subject has been brought up for discussion in the Reichstag, and Deputy Herr Von Bennigsen, a liberal, by way of retaliation for the act of His Holiness, proposed a reduction of the Embassy to the Holy See to a simple consulate. Bismarck seized the occasion to denounce the course pursued by the prisoner of the Vatican, in the rejection of Cardinal Prince Höhenlohe as the chosen representative of Germany, as an act unparalleled during his experience in the Foreign Office. It is easy to perceive from the reading of the Chancellor's speech that he feels sorely the rebuff administered. After he got through with his remarks Deputy Windthorst, the

defensive, and showed, evidently to the satisfaction of the Parliament, that the Pope had good reason for the course he pursued in the matter. The proposition of Deputy Von Bennigsen was rejected by a large majority, so that Germany will still continue to be represented at the Vatican by an ambassador, and not by a consul.

The Hydrography of the North Pacific-How to Obtain the Sovereignty of the Sens.

One of the most important subjects now exciting the interest of scientific and commercial men is the early and active prosecution of our national marine surveys and explorations. In his last annual report the Secretary of the Navy earnestly and ably called the attention of Congress to the necessity of such researches as a practical requirement of our navy and mercantile marine. "While every great maritime nation," he says, "is yearly prosecuting the survey of unexplored or insufficiently determined avenues to commerce the United States has remained idle, and, taking advantage of the work of other nations, has by no means returned them an equivalent." He takes occasion, also, to urge that "means at least be furnished for the prosecution of more general surveys, particularly in the Pacific Ocean and the waters most traversed by our commercial marine."

The HERALD has within the last year many times anticipated the Secretary, because, as the great representative of the people, who are generally far in advance of their rulers, the HERALD speaks for the people. It would be a matter of surprise to us that the Secretary of the Navy, having it in his power to order every government vessel to make constant explorations and surveys, should appeal to Congress, if we did not know that the results of such survevs, in the present fragmentary and ill-equipped condition of the Hydrographic office, would be of no use to the nation. There are many imperative reasons for the immediate and extensive prosecution of these researches and also for the corresponding equipment of the Hydrographic office to use and utilize them for the public good. Our knowledge of many parts of the Atlantic is very imperfect, and exposes our trade to many perils and detentions. The best routes for crossing the Equator are still very much in dispute; and especially is the navigation of Cape Horn and of the hurricane-ravaged islands of the West Indies not only imperfectly known by the best hydrographers. but the knowledge we already have is most scantily disseminated.

But in the Pacific the case is infinitely worse. In this broad and great expanse of waters there are thousands of discoveries yet awaiting the explorer's zeal and sagacity. In the North Pacific, where the English navigators have recently made but few investigations, there are countless reefs, shoals and islands, to say nothing of smaller rocks and the constantly multiplying coral formations, which as yet are not charted, and on which every year numbers of lives and ships are lost. Geologists find numerous striking evidences that this whole oceanic region is one of upheaval, and that beneath it the volcanic forces may at may moment throw up above the waters their pyramidal masses (as the island of Sabrina which rose in the year 1810, in a single night, 400 feet above the surface of the North Atlantic), and thus obstruct the highways of commerce with new and unknown perils. Indeed, the very character of the North Pacific. so exposed to incessant changes from submarine volcanoes, would suggest the necessity of keeping an international fleet of hydrographic survey continually upon its waters, even if they were already perfectly charted. So far, however, from this being the case, with the exception of the added results of Admiral Rogers' expedition, made nearly twenty years ago, the cartography of this ocean has not materially progressed since the beginning of this century. The brilliant labors of the Japan expedition, under Commodore Perry, gave us the discovery and early limits of the Kuro Siwo, or Japanese Gulf Stream; but they were never followed up. We are now greatly and specially interested to know, for the benefit of our Arctic whaling fleet, the entire movement of this immense ocean current of warm water into the Polar hasin and to trace the branches of the stream which are deflected by the Aleutian Islands and Alaska over upon our northwestern coasts, conspiring with other causes to give their abnormally mild and delicious climates. It would be a matter of profound interest to science to verify the reports of numerous navigators of the annual freezing over or gorging with icebergs of the entire channel of Behring Strait, by which the whole volume of the Kuro Siwo is arrested in winter and thrown over upon the shores of British Columbia and Washington Territory. But the greatest advantage arising from such hydrographic surveys as we plead for is connected with our newly opening and rapidly expanded relations with the Japanese and the Eastern nations generally. With fostering care of our commerce and navigation in the North Pacific we may soon come in for a goodly share of the enormous commerce of the East, of which England has for so many years been the allowed monopolist and aggrandizer.

We cannot close this article without urging the great good sense and comprehensive statesmanship of the official suggestion which has recently been advanced by Commodore Daniel Ammen, the distinguished Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, that there should be "an agreement on our part with other nations to take up the surveys of such other seas as are not in progress of survey by them, and, if possible, adjacent to our own coast-such, for example, as the survey of the North Pacific, its islands. shoals and reefs, correcting longitudes and combining what is already known, so that that extensive sea can be navigated with increased

It is not steamship subsidies for the enrichment of private enterprises that the commercial enterprise and welfare of the country needs, but just such encouragement as we have here indicated, by which those that go down to the sea and do business in the great waters may know that their capital is safely invested. England won her present supremacy on the ocean by the exploits and explorations of her Cooks and her Drakes, her great and gallant seamen, like Raleigh and Ross and Franklin, more than by all the other means ever used by her statesmen. It is only by similar labors of our own navigators, sustained by the most liberal and, if necessary, lavish support of the government, that the United States can ever hope to share in the sovereignty of the seas.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop O'Reilly, of Massachusetts, is at the Aste

Governor John A. Burbank, of Dakota Territory, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Gallie, Italian Consul at New Orleans, is among the recent arrivals at the Albemarie Hotel. General G. Granados, of Mexico, has quarters at

the New York Hotel Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. W. M. Pettit, of Kentucky, is at the St. Dente

General Dagin, of the United States Army. sojourning at the St. Germain Hotel. Recorder A. Pollock, of Washington, is registered at the St. James Hotel.

General Samuel Bacon, of Washington, is stop ping at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D., the well and widely

known Baptist preacher, temperance lecturer an author, of London, having recently come to this ountry on a visit, was welcomed last evening by number of prominent church people of New York and Brooklyn, at the residence of his nephew, Jabez Burns, Esq., in Ryerson street, Brooklyn. Among the party were Rev. Dr. Davis, of Wales, Rev. Dr. Hutchins, Dr. Whitney, of the Baptist Union, Mr. Dougal, of New York, Hon. W. Jeremiak, J. W. Pratt and others. The Doctor gave a very free and pleasant sketch of his recent four through the Hold Land, and referred to the Henald's discovery of Dr. Livingstone as something fully believed in in the Old World. He also contrasted what he had seen here twenty-five years ago, on his last visit, with what he has seen and expects to see now. Then he crossed the Ohio on a canal boat, now he can cross it by rail or ride over it in magnificent steamers. The Doctor also spoke in a free and easy way of the labor agitation which are going on in Europe, as well as in Amerca, and answered a variety of questions on railroad travel, which appeared to interest the company. Within the last few weeks it appears that the leading railroad companies in Great Britain have voluntarily agreed to take their Parliamenter or emigrant trains (fare one penny a mile) on express time. This is a great boon to the working people, who, for the sake of cheap fare, lost a great deal of time heretofore on the roads.

deal of time heretofore on the roads.

The Doctor is going across the Continent gathering up religious and temperance statistics and material for a work on travel, which he will publish on his return to England. He has brought out a simple and interesting handbook of travel in the East since his late tour in Paiestine. He is well known on this side of the Atlantic by the numerous works of his published by the Appletons. Though in his sixty-seventh year he looks young and vigorous as a man of fits.

FOREIGN FERSONAL GOSSIP

-Mr. Lowe's budget is received with general favor in England, the only criticisms up to the present being that he might have done more, and that he has proved that the additional two pence in the income tax last year was not necessary.

-M. Thiers visited the Chateau of St. Cloud recently to ascertain whether or not the building was set fire to by means of petroleum. He found that the cellars and foundations are the only parts of the building which remain in such a state as to be made use of. Prince Bismarck is credited with a fresh scheme

of some importance. He is said to contemplate a Postal Union, embracing Europe, the Russian and Turkish provinces of Asia and America. He pro-poses uniform rates through this union for letters

—The Sultan, in order not to disturb friendly rela-tions existing between Turkey and Russia, has re-fused the offer of the Envoy of the Emir of Bokhara to invest the Sultan with the Suzerainty of Bokhara as a protection to the Emir against Russia. The Envoy has consequently left Constantinople.

FOREIGN MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. A subscription is being raised in Paris to erect a

Mile. Chaveau, from Lyons, has made a succe agout, at the Paris Opera Comique, in Mignon.

will come here in June for a long provincial tour. Chandelter," of Aifred de Musset, proceed actively.

A piece, in five acts, by M. Léon Laya, with a eading rôle for Madame Desclée, is in rehearsal at the Gymnase.

elling expenses besides, to sing two pieces for twelve consecutive days at the Boston Jubilee Fee

M. Larochelle, the manager of the Theatre de Cluny, has become associated with M. Ritt in the management of the new Theatre du Porte Saint Martin.

The death of Signor Luigi Anglois, a famed double bass player, who once visited London, at Turm, is announced. He wrote a clever treatise for his in strument.

A new comedy, by MM. A. Achard & L. Bourgeois entitled "Les Tyrannies du Colonel," has been produced at the Théâtre de Cluny. The plot bears some resemblance to that of "Le Supplice d'une

According to the Rivista Europea General Glorgio According to the Rivisia Europea General Glorgio Manin has protested against the performance of M. de Lorbac's drama, entitled "Daniel le Manin," which was produced at the Chatelet Theatre of Paris, as being contrary to historical truth, and a false representation of the character of his illus-trious uncle.

Among forthcoming revivals in Paris are "Le Flis de Nuit," of M. Victor Séjour, at the Gaité, and "La Closcrie des Genets," of M. Frédéric Soullé at the Théatre de Ciany. In the plece first named MM. Lafontaine and Desrieux, and Mesdames Page and Devoyod will appear. In that of M. Soullé, M. Lafortère will take the rôle of Monteclain, and M. Larochelle that of Kerouan.

Larochelle that of Kerouan.

A formidable list of forthcoming novelties is announced at the Folles Dramatiques. The most note-worthy are:—A newly arranged version of Mollere's "M. de Pourceaugnae;" "Les Bénéfices," a four act vaudeville of M. Henri Bocage; "Les Bicoquets," a five act comedy of M. Edouard Plouvier; "Héloïse et Abailard," in three acts, by MM. Clariville, Busnach & Letolif, and "La Cuisinière Bourgeoise," in five acts, by M. Busna.

The new four-act aners save by Claric Comments.

The new four-act opera-seria, by Signor Carlo Pedrotti, "Olema ia Schiava," was produced in Modena on the 5th instant, with Signor Galletti in the chief character. The composer was called for no end of times, and there were two encores; but the critics pronounce the work to be somewhat heavy and labored, and blame Signor Pedrotti for not adhering to the opera bonge, in which he has been heretofore so successful.

heretofore so successful.

A correspondent from St. Petersburg thus speaks of Madame Lucca's last visit there:—'The directors of the imperial Russian railways sent a private seloon carriage for Mme. Lucca as far as the frontier. The prima donna proceeded like a princess to the capital of the ruler of all the Russias, and like a princess was she received. The most distinguished representatives of intellect, of birth and of money flocked to the Hotel Demuth to catch a word from the fair artist. And when she appeared? The spacious theatre did not seem filled by natives of the cold North: not a bit of it; the audience greeted the lady from the bottom of their hearts with cheers and applianse, as if St. Petersburg was inhabited only by beings of the purest Italian blood. For ten long minutes was the conductor obliged to lay down his stick, in order to give the audience time to manifest their apprect ductor obliged to lay down his stick, in order to give the audience time to manifest their appreciation of their visitor. And what kind of audience were they who thus welcomed her with fanatical applause? Is it enough for me to inform you that the dealers in tickets sold their seats for 109 (say 100) rubles each? Mime, Lucca first appeared as Mozart's Zerlina. In this part she surpassed in Berlin, as in London, every rival. The Prussians, like the English, asked for every number da capo; but the Russians were more ardent and energetic—they called on this queen of song more than twenty times. Thus has Madame Lucca borne German art from the Spree to the Thames, and from the Thames to the Neva, leading it from triumph to triumph, from victory to victory. It is said that the great little lady thinks of visiting America. If she does the success achieved in Europe will be increased in an infanite progression, and then Pauline Lucca will be the prima donna of both hemispheres."

AN EXPENSIVE SPREE.

On Sunday night John Finney, of 337 Spring street, Timothy Downing and Charles Thompson were all night drinking, and brought up at an early hour Monday morning in an Eighth ward gin mill hour Monday morning in an Eighth ward gin mill to take a parting drink. When Finney put his hand in his pocket to get his money he found \$283 in money gone, and is of the opinion his companions took it, as he was in no other person's company from the time he last saw his money until missing it in the saloon. They were arrested yesterday morning by Detective Von Geuchten, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market. As the complainant was unable to swear the prisoners took his money they were discharged.